

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important news, affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, labor, fire and judicial fields, and such other information that bears on the trade union movement.

WHOLE NO. 895.

## Postal Men Win Night Work Pay; Veto Rejected By Smashing Vote

Washington, June 2.—Congress rejected President Coolidge's veto of a bill that provided for 10 per cent increase postal workers do night work. The House vote was 319 to 42 against the President, and in the Senate the bill passed by a vote of 69 to 20. So far as is known no President's veto has ever been so overwhelmingly repudiated.

The fight for the bill was directed by the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and the Railway Mail Association. The President made this veto—his first—because he believed it would be a precedent for the Congress to the pleasure of the unions to secure a different rate of pay in private industry.

"The officials of the government who are charged with the duty of seeing to it that the public interest is protected, and that the public service is maintained, must not be allowed to be paid more than the private citizen, unless they are justified by the clearest evidence."

The postmaster general recommended the differential on two occasions. The President claimed that the post office employees were not to be paid more than the private citizen. The House of Representatives, however, voted to favor the bill. Thomas P. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, pointed out that this alleged deficit in the post office was the result of the department now performs for other departments of the government.

Mr. Flaherty showed that private industry is not permitted to pay government pay night workers an extra rate.

## UNCLE SAM HOLDS MUSCLE SHOALS; NORRIS WINS SEVEN-YEAR CONTEST

Washington, June 2.—Both houses of Congress adjourned after the adjournment of the Senate. The measure was passed by a vote of 69 to 20. The House of Representatives, however, voted to favor the bill. Thomas P. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, pointed out that this alleged deficit in the post office was the result of the department now performs for other departments of the government.

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# FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' BOARD

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE  
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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1928.

## RIDICULE IS EFFECTIVE WEAPON

The nation's leading humorist announces his candidacy for President. He will represent a "bunkless political party." His sponsors include the largest individual actor manager, a prominent New York educator, movie actors, a prize fight promoter and America's premier home run hitter.

There is a sinister side to this movement that is supposed to make people smile.

The mistakes of a people in their struggle to develop a system of government hitherto unknown in the world should not be a subject for buffoonery.

The offices of President of the United States and members of Congress are entitled to a respect that befits the ideal that "no man is good enough to rule another."

We may attack individuals whom we select for these offices, but no American should bring the office into contempt.

Ridicule is an effective weapon. It is used against the United States Senate, the one open forum in this country.

Every foe of democracy, every secret upholder of Mussolini's dictatorship, will find this "bunkless political party" a funny. Their purpose is evident.

Believers in democracy are conscious of the shortcomings of our governmental system, but they should not join with those who would impair or destroy that system, either by ridicule or open opposition.

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## EQUITY CURB PROPOSED BY SENATORS; INJUNCTION MEASURE WILL BE STUDIED

Washington, June 2.—The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary presented a substitute for the Shipstead anti-injunction bill at the closing hours of Congress.

The subcommittee were Messrs. Norris, Walsh (Mont.) and Blaine. The main committee ordered that the bill be printed in the Congressional Record, but the country may become acquainted with its text before Congress convenes next December.

The Shipstead bill is a short declaration that no injunction shall be issued except where the plaintiff has no remedy at law to protect property, which is defined as a transferable or tangible thing.

The substitute is more extensive and excludes this sharp definition of property. There is some discussion over this feature of the bill as injunction judges, it is claimed, retain their power to define what constitutes "property," which has been held to include patronage and prospective profits.

A feature of the substitute is an "economic policy of the United States," which declares that the unorganized worker is helpless under the company "union" and "yellow dog" systems; that he can not exercise actual liberty of contract and that the jurisdiction of federal courts must be limited in such cases.

The substitute emphasizes the right of workers to do all things in time of strike that are legal in no strike case. They may advertise their cause and give publicity to same by speaking, writing, or in any other manner not involving fraud or violence.

The substitute provides that a union can be held responsible for any unlawful acts of individual officers or members except upon clear proof of participation or authorization of such acts.

An injunction can not be issued on ex parte evidence. The case must be heard on both sides. Any unlawful acts of individual officers or members except upon clear proof of participation or authorization of such acts.

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It is infamy to die and not be missed.—Carlos Wilcox.

## IRON MOLDERS ESCAPE FROM FRAME-UP PLOT

San Francisco, June 2.—The frame-up of the Industrial Association against four iron molders collapsed in the Superior Court and the judge ordered the jury to render a verdict of not guilty.

The unionists were accused of having shot a strikebreaker in February, last year.

The leading witness for the prosecution, a man named Wilcox, was not produced in court by the men who imported him to this city.

Other witnesses for the prosecution, the men who imported him to this city, stood that they injured their case. One witness admitted he did not tell the truth before the jury.

The defense attorneys, who were not produced in court by the men who imported him to this city, stood that they injured their case. One witness admitted he did not tell the truth before the jury.

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## WOMEN FACING DEATH FIGHT FOR DAMAGES

Newark, N. J., June 2.—Vice Chancellor of the Supreme Court of New Jersey today ordered the State of New Jersey to pay damages to the suits of five women employees for the death of their husbands.

The suits were filed against the State of New Jersey for the death of their husbands. The suits were filed against the State of New Jersey for the death of their husbands.

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## INTRUSIONS IN SCHOOLS BLAMED ON UTILITIES

Washington, June 2.—The Federal Trade Commission's probe of public utilities showed that many of the intrusions in schools were caused by the utilities.

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## Federal Employees Make Wage Gain; \$20,000,000 Increase Is Emergency

Washington, June 2.—After one of the most thrilling wage struggles in the history of Congress, the National Federation of Federal Employees' bill was passed by a vote of 69 to 20.

The measure was introduced in the House by Mr. Welch and in the Senate by Mr. Norris. The measure was introduced in the House by Mr. Welch and in the Senate by Mr. Norris.

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## RELIEF TO WEALTHY NOT PATERNALISM

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## CAPITAL WORKERS GET COMPENSATION

Washington, June 2.—Compensation for industrial injuries and deaths will be paid wage workers in the nation's capital beginning July 1.

The law, passed by this Congress, will be enforced by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

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## EASTERN MILL STRIKE CAUSED BY WAGE CUT

Fall River, Mass., June 2.—Members of a labor organization failed to the United Textile Workers, who have since joined the legitimate trade union, pleaded with local textile workers to follow their battle.

W. E. G. Batty of New Bedford told a large mass meeting of the United Textile Workers that the strike was caused by a wage cut.

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